

HO-329, Howard Lodge No. 101 Masonic Building
5814 Main St., Elkridge
Surveyed by: Kristin Hill
April 2003

ADDENDUM

Section 3. Owner of Property

Ed Riemer
6295 Leafy Screen
Columbia, Maryland 21045

Section 4. Location of Legal Description

Howard County Courthouse
Ellicott City
Liber 6287, Folio 386
Tax Map 38, Parcel 763

Section 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

X Other Contributing building in the Elkridge Landing Historic Survey District, HO-784

Section 7. Description

Condition: Very good
Date: ca. 1835-1845

This fascinating building faces south on the north side of Main Street and is the third building west of the intersection with Brumbaugh Street. The three story, five bay, double pile brick building is built of 5:1 common bond and rests on a stone foundation. A low pitched side gabled roof is pierced by four massive interior brick chimneys. Both the front and rear facades have matching corbelled brick cornices and jack arches over all window and door openings. The building is in the process of being renovated and is currently for sale. As a part of this renovation, all of the original windows were unfortunately removed and replaced with vinyl units with snap in muntins but the sizes of the window openings were not altered. Three entrances are located on the first floor of the front façade, one in the central bay and one in each end bay. The door in the west end bay may be an original paneled door with a four light transom. This door leads into a narrow hall which contains the original stair running up to the third floor Masonic/ Temperance Hall. The doors in the central bay and the other end bay are glazed and paneled and not original. Both have transoms and while the existing windows are not original, both the door and transom openings are original. The second and third floor windows are vertically aligned above the first floor openings and it is unusual that the third floor window openings are larger (and were originally so) than the second floor openings. A single story full width hipped roof front porch is not original to the building and confuses the simplicity of the façade. The porch currently has a solid balustrade



ADDENDUM

covered with white painted shingles and six half-size Doric style columns support the standing seam metal roof.

The rear façade of the building probably originally closely mirrored the front façade but sometime in the early 20th century a two story two bay frame addition was made. The addition projects from what is approximately the middle of the eastern-most two thirds of the building and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation which contains a substantial crawl space. There are two windows and two batten doors located in the north façade of the rusticated concrete block foundation. The fenestration of the rear façade of the brick part of the building was altered to accommodate the frame addition as both window openings and their accompanying jack arches were shifted to either side.

Both the east and west facades of the building are blank except for a fanlight opening in the gable which currently contains a vent.

The arrangement of the four interior brick chimneys provides a clue to the interior layout of the space. The two eastern most chimneys are located on the end wall, one on either side of the ridge, but the two western most chimneys are located one bay in from the end wall. This makes sense when we realize that the entire western-most bay of the building from the first to the third floor is taken up by the stair leading to the meeting space. The other four bays are two two-bay wide, two story attached dwellings.

Access to the basement is via two batten doors in the north façade of the rusticated concrete block foundation on the rear of the building. The basement beneath the frame addition is divided in half and has two separate access doors. Two openings were made in the original back wall of the stone foundation, one on either side of the dividing wall, to provide access to the basement space beneath the original building. This space is also divided in half with an original stone partition wall, lending credence to the theory that part of the building was originally a duplex. It is also interesting to note that there is no access, nor apparently any useable space, below the westernmost bay of the building (that which contains the stair to the third floor). Floor joists visible in the basement are large sash sawn oak timbers. Visible floor boards above are also sash sawn. No structural nails are found in the basement. The framing for the hearths is done with pegged mortise and tenon joints.

As noted above, the west door on the front façade leads to a stair which climbs to the third floor meeting space. The other two doors originally led to two separate dwelling units. Each unit was one room wide, two rooms deep and two stories high. The two story frame addition on the rear of the building was also originally divided in half, but during the current renovation the partition wall on the first floor of the frame addition was removed making one big modern kitchen, and creating one house from two separate units. The partition wall in the original portion of the building was not altered. The two original stairs are still in place located side by side on either side of the partition wall in what was the northeast and northwest corners of the units. The balustrade on both stairs has been altered; in the middle unit there is a large square boxy newel post stylistically dated to the early twentieth century, probably when the frame addition was made. The

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stair in the middle unit does have scroll decoration on the stair ends that may be original, and there is no reason to believe that the staircases themselves are not original. The other stair in the east end unit is currently lacking a balustrade and newel post, but the back of the stair has been opened up during the current renovation revealing that the boards are all sash sawn and the stair is constructed with machine headed cut nails.

On both the first and second floors of both units, a replacement wood floor (1 ½" boards) has been laid on top of the original floorboards. Quite a bit of original trim remains in both units, including wooden baseboard with an ogee curve and plain window and door surrounds with small upper corner plinths on the first floor. Two original first floor back door openings in what was the original rear wall now lead into the big kitchen. The doors are gone but the original heavy beaded trim remains. In what is now the large kitchen, the plaster was removed from what was originally the exterior of the brick building revealing a window opening in between the two doors. The brickwork indicates that the opening was laid up during construction of the building and it does have a jack arch. However, the window appears to be located at exactly the point where the partition wall divides the two dwelling units so that half of the window would open into one unit while the other half opened into the other. The opening is uncased and not visible from inside the stairwells. It looks like it has been bricked up from inside the house so that looking at it from the outside of the original building, the brick filler is set back from the face of the wall one brick's width. Neither the brick nor the mortar used to fill the opening looks different from that used in the surrounding wall leading to the speculation that that window opening was either closed very early or was never actually a window.

One original mantle remains in the house, though it has been altered during the current renovation. It is located in the first floor rear room in the middle unit and is a classic, simple Greek Revival wood mantle with bottom corner plinths, flat pilasters and frieze, and molded cornice. During the current renovation, reeded boards were added on either side of the original pilasters and a curved over mantle was added above the mantle shelf.

On the second floor, the floor plan in the middle unit remains original, with the exception of the frame addition on the back that is now a bathroom. The stair rises to a very small landing off of which are two doors leading into the front and rear rooms. The door trim on the second floor is simply beaded with no corner blocks. The doors appear to be the original board and batten doors. A door has been cut in the partition wall at the landing to connect the once separate units. A hall has also been created in the east end unit by pushing the west wall of the rear room to the east and opening up the stair case. The hall leads to another bathroom in that half of the frame addition. All four original rooms have fireplaces though no original mantles remain. There is no access from the second floor of the dwelling units to the third floor.

The stair to the third floor is located in the west bay of the building and is an excellent example of an early Greek Revival stair with a graceful turned newel post and ramped handrail. The balusters are square and arranged two to a tread. The open stringer has no stair end decoration. A closet, accessed from the rear room of the middle dwelling

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unit was built into the stair hall alongside the stair. The closet is constructed of circular sawn wood and is not finished on the side visible from the stair hall and is therefore a later addition. The stair rises to a landing on the second floor then turns and climbs to the third floor, where several narrow halls and vestibules are located along the western edge while the rest of the space is one large room. The stair ascends to a small landing with two doors off of it. One door leads into a small vestibule located in the southwestern corner of the floor. This door, as well as another door that leads from the vestibule into the main space, has a small hole cut in the middle of the door slightly below eye level. On the exterior of both of these doors there were originally speaking tubes. Both are now broken off. The other door off the stair landing leads into a very narrow hall that was constructed by putting a wall along the edge of the stair well. This narrow hall is not original – the wood in the wall along the stair well is circular sawn and the trim on the door does not match the other doors. The hall leads to another door into another small vestibule in the northwestern corner of the floor. This door and vestibule are original and the door even has its original lock which bears the imprint “No. 60 Improved Rim Lock.” From the vestibule, another door leads into the main space. Two identical diases, each three steps high and a half circle in shape, are located at the east and west ends of the room. The diases are flanked on either side by the chimney stacks, although there are no holes to indicate that stoves were used to heat the space and vented into the chimneys. There is a closed hole for a stove flue in the southwestern entry vestibule. On the east end of the room, shallow closets are located in the north and south corners of the room but these are not original. There is a large circular hole in the center of the ceiling of the room and according to the current owner, this was originally access to a cupola on the roof. The ceiling was drywalled during the current renovation as a result of failing plaster on the ceiling, but the owner retained the flattened arch form that was apparently original. During the current renovation, the plaster on the south and north walls was removed to expose the brick. Most of the original trim is still in place, however, including a very plain flat wood baseboard and plain Greek Revival window and door trim with flat surrounds and small square corner plinths in the upper corners. All of the doors in this space, with the exception of the one already mentioned, are original with four flat panels painted green and the rails and stiles painted brown. All original doors are hung with five knuckle cast iron butt hinges. Some doors have original locks; others have been replaced.

There are no outbuildings on the property but there is a large rectangular depression located behind the building that indicates there used to be a building there. The owner also reports that he allowed someone to come out and dig up the privy or privies behind the house to search for bottles.

All the physical evidence points to a construction date between 1835 and 1845. The 5:1 common bond, corbelled brick cornice, sash sawn wood, full machine made cut nails, surviving Greek Revival trim, and cast iron hinges all indicate construction during that ten year period. It also seems very probable that the building was originally constructed as a Temperance Hall with two dwelling units on the first and second floors.

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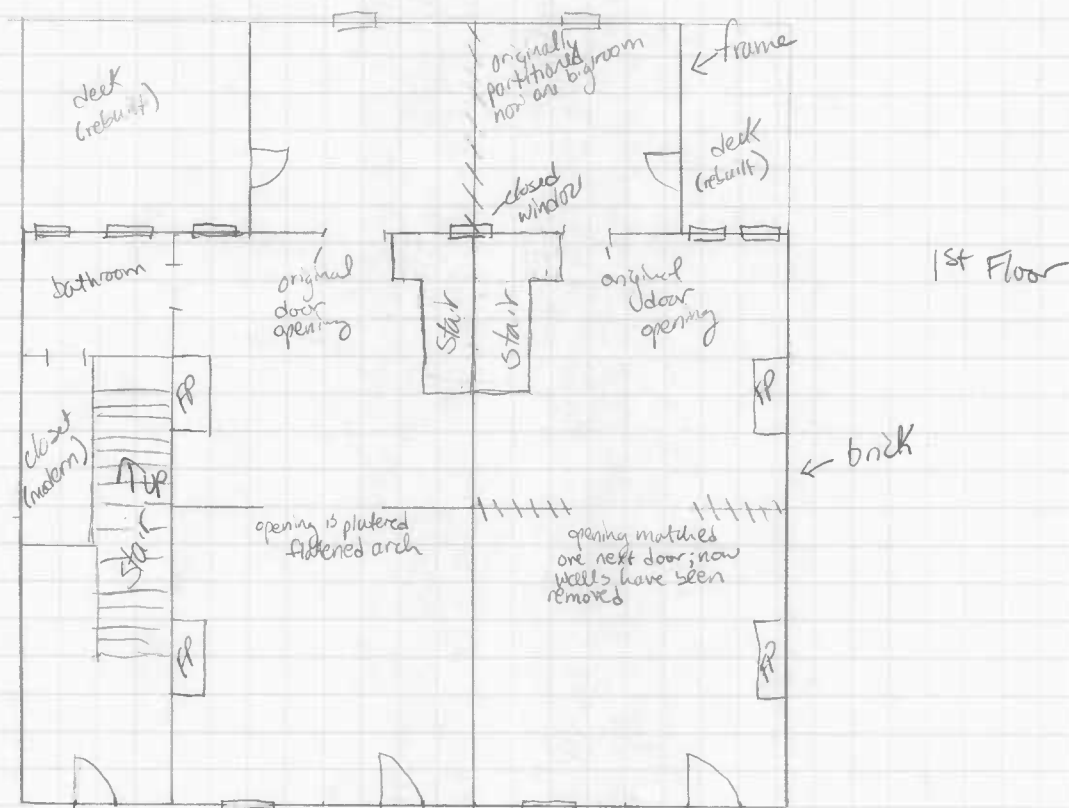
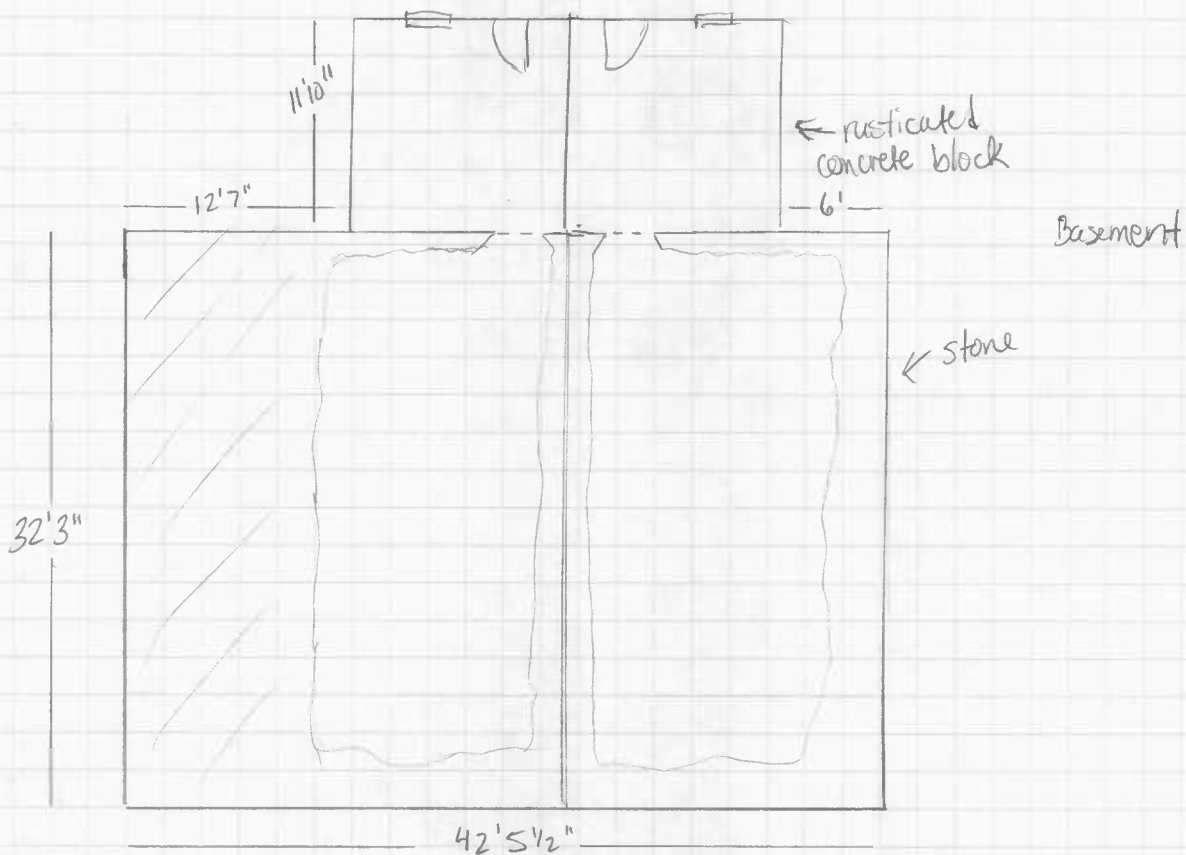
ADDENDUM

One source states that the building was constructed for and by the Triumphant Division #38 of the Sons of Temperance.¹ The original inventory form indicates that the men of Elkridge Landing met in the already standing Temperance Hall in 1854 to form the Howard Lodge of the Masonic society. The Masons supposedly continued to meet in the Hall until they left the building for a newly constructed lodge on Levering Avenue in 1904.

Section 11. Form Prepared by

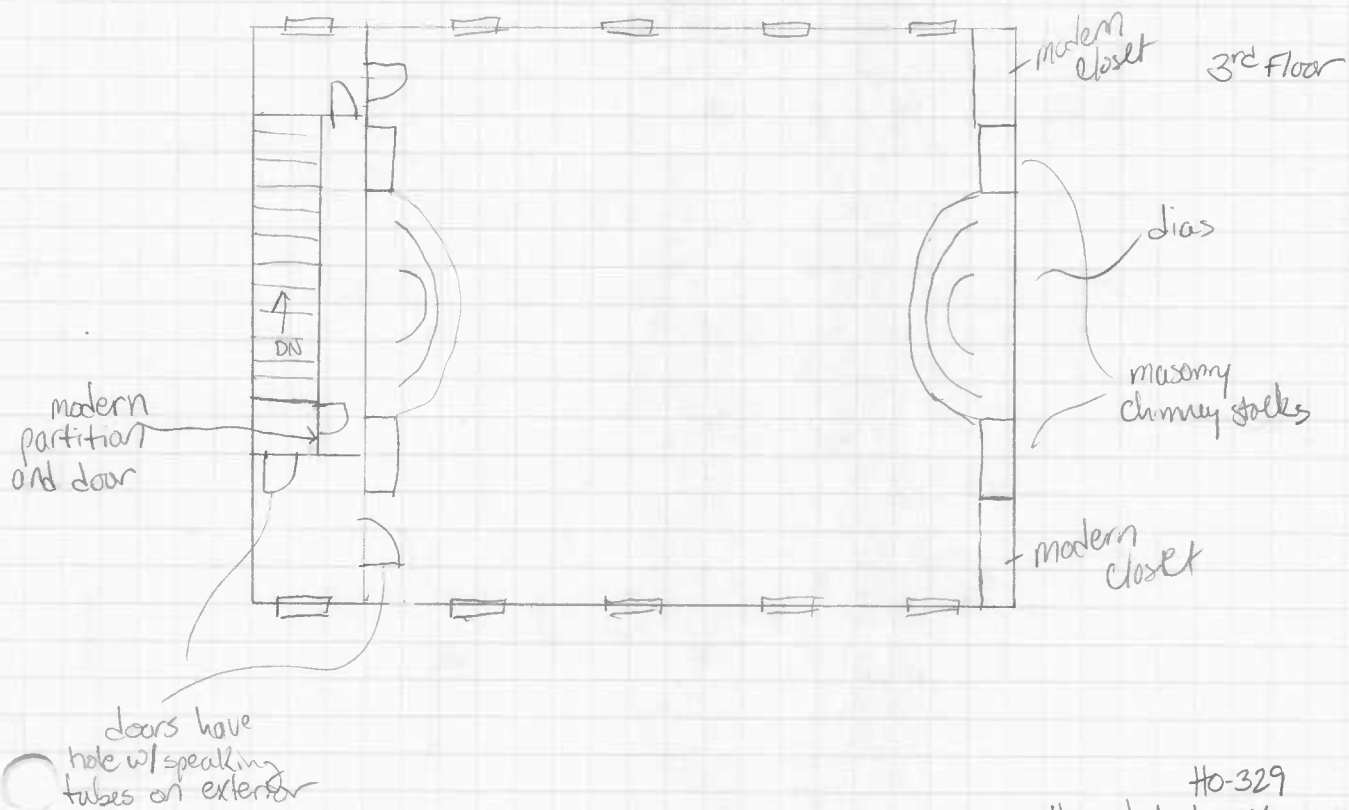
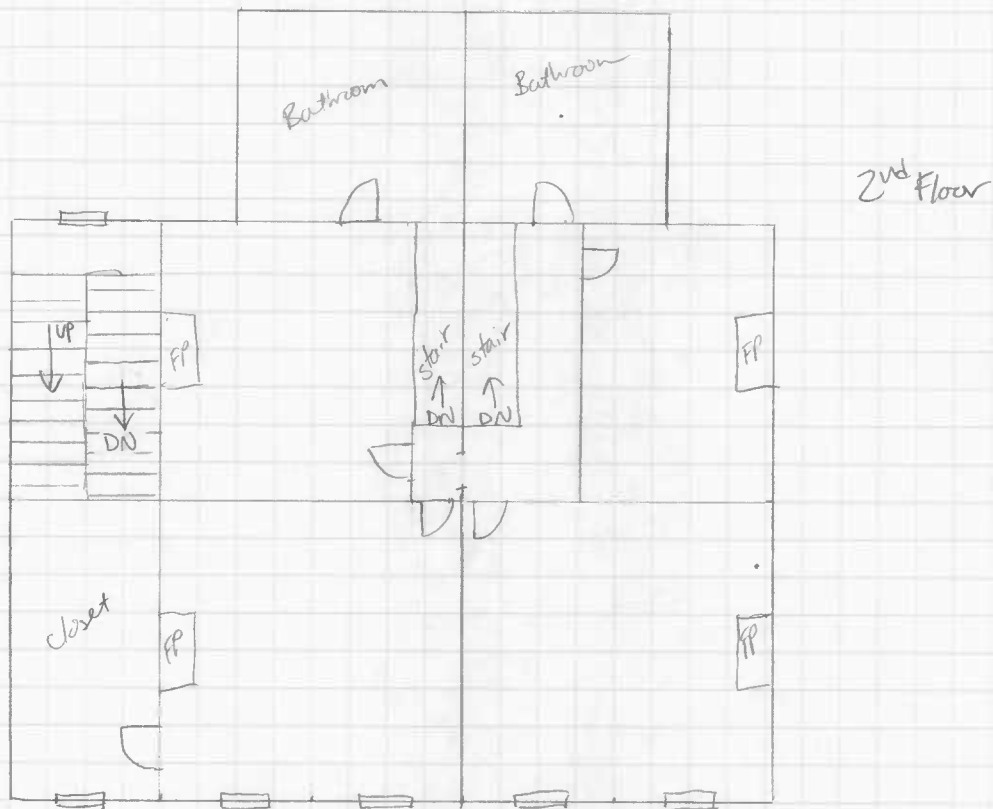
Kristin H. Hill, Architectural Historian
Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning
3430 Court House Drive
Ellicott City, MD 21043
410-313-4335
May 2003

¹ Helen Voris, Elkridge: Where it All Began (Elkridge, 2000), 48.



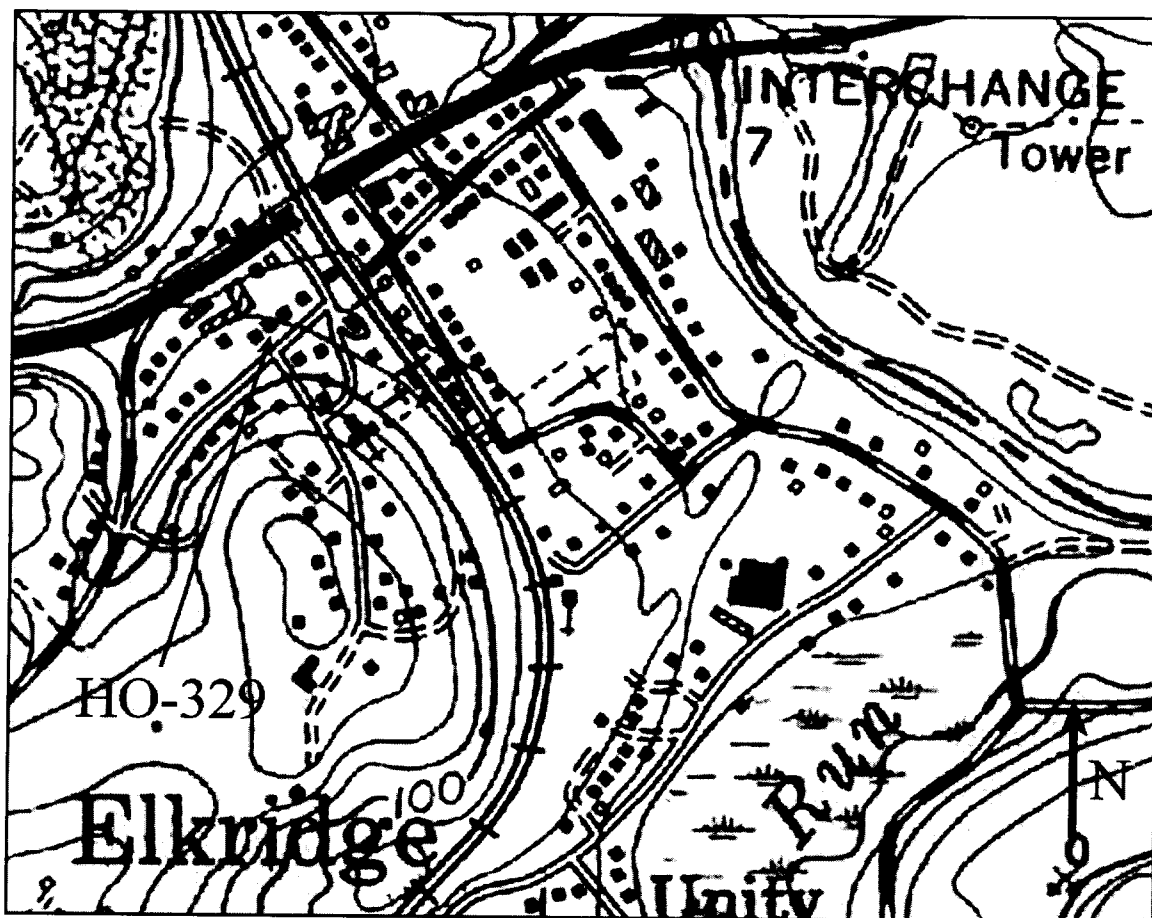
Exterior dimensions drawn at 3/32 scale
Interior dimensions/details NOT drawn to scale

Ho-329
Howard Lodge Masonic Building
5814 Main St., Elkridge
Howard County
Drawn 4/03, by Kristin Hill



N ↑

H0-329
Howard Lodge Masonic Building
5814 Main St., Elkridge
Howard County
Drawn 4/03, by Kristin Hill



HO-329, Howard Masonic Lodge
Elkridge, Howard County, MD
USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Relay
7.5 Minute Series, 1957 (PR 1966 and 1974)



HO-329, Howard Lehn #121 Marine Dr. Hwy
5814 Main St., Ellings Landing Survey Station

Howard Lehn #121

Lehn #121

Lehn #121

Southwest Quarter

1911



HO-329, Howard Lodge #101 Howard St. &
5814 Main St., P.O. & Landing Building - 2nd

Howard St. & P.O.

21-494, 5103 21-494, 5103

Negative of M25470

No. 2 (100) of 100

2 of 11



Highway 6 Lodge # 2112
5814 Main St., Ellensburg, Grange District
Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, 6-23 22 214-401 1000-401 5551

Negative at 1 USHPD

North (near) 2/20/21

3 of 11



HO-329, - toward Long = 51 to the Building
- 214, Main St., I Bridge Landing Survey District

Howard County, MD

Kristen Hill, 6/13

Negative as AIDS/HIV

West most front corner

1/ of 11



40-329 Home & Lodge #101 Masonic Bldg
5814 Main St., Elkridge Landing Survey District
Howard County, MD 21046-5301

Kristen Hill, 6/63

Interviewed at DSHPO

Noted photo on 1st floor of stair to 3rd floor hall.

5 of 11



Hc-329, Howard Lodge #101, Myrtle Beach
5814 Myrtle Ave, E. 1st, Longing, 3rd District
Howard County, Md. 21406-3000 1551

Kristen Hill 6/03

Negative at MDSHFO

Newel post and ramped handrail at 2nd floor landing
of stair to the 3rd floor hall.

6 of 11



HO-329 toward Lodge # 101 Masonic Building
5814 Main Street, Elbridge Landing \approx Survey District
Howard County, MD

10 21+00 ***** 531

Ariston Hill, 6/03
Negative at MDSTPO

West end of 3rd floor rail/meeting space

7 of 11



HTO 329, toward Lodge #161 Marine Building
3814 Main Street E (Bridge Landing Community District)
Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill 6/63

Negative at MDSHPO

East end of 3rd floor hall/meeting space.

8 of 11



150329. Howard Lodge = 101 Marine Building
5814 Main Street, Elkridge Landing, Howard County, District

Howard County, MD

Kurt Hill, 6/03

Negative at 150329

Closed wall & signet ring on original rear exterior
wall.

2 of 11



HO 329, Howard Lodge #1 at Masonic Temple
5814 Main Street, Elkridge Landing, Sandy Spring
Howard County, MD

Wash. D.C., 6103

Negative at MD-HPD

Stair in the 1st floor building unit.

10 of 11



40-329, Howard Long #161 Marine Building
5814 Main Street Exchange Landing Survey District
Howard County, MD REF 21-81 JUNE 531
Kris Hill, 23

Negative at MDSHPD

only remaining or - 2 minute with pieces added
to the top and sides

HO-329

The Howard Lodge # 101 Masonic Building
Elkridge
Private

circa 1815

This home of the Baumann family was used as a Masonic Hall from Circa 1854 to August 1904, when the Howard Lodge # 101 laid the cornerstone for their new frame lodge on the east side of Levering Street.

The building faces south on the north side of Main Street, two building's west of its intersection with Brumbaugh Street.

It is a five bay wide, two room deep, three story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) building with wide brick chimneys inset into the north and south sides of its east and west walls, which hold no apertures orther than an interesting attic fan light vent, decorated with a header brick, arched lintel.

Fenestration on the south elevation is vertically aligned, rectangular, and double-hung, holding one-over-one lights in the two east bays and six-over-six lights in the remainder of the house. They are decorated with stretcher brick flat arched lintels. Rectangular entrances, surmounted originally by four light transoms are located in the central and end bays, that on the west is an exceptionally fine open bible and cross paneled door, which enters a staircase leading to the third floor, Masonic Hall, while the remaining entrances lead into two separate dwelling units.

A hipped roof, open porch, encased by a three foot wooden perimeter runs along this entire south elevation, while a one story high, semi-enclosed open porch runs along the entire north elevation. Its end bays hold open porches, while its central three bays have been enclosed and a second floor, gabled roof (running north-south) frame additon constructed.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-329

District 1

MAGI # 1403295304

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Howard Lodge # 101
Masonic Building

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5814 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge, Maryland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES RESTRICTED☐ YES UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Margaret Bauman

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

5814 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge,

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21227

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

Tax Map 38 p.763

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Hall of Records

Liber #: 164

Folio #: 241

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978-1979

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

HO-329
District 1

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Howard Lodge # 101 Masonic Building faces south on the north side of Main Street, Elkridge, the third building west of the northwest corner of the intersection of Brumbaugh and Main Streets.

It is a five bay wide, two room deep, three story high, low pitched gable roof (running east-west) brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) building, resting on a stone foundation with low, wide brick chimneys inset into the north and south sides of its east and west walls, which hold no apertures other than a fan light, attic vent, decorated with a header brick arched lintel.

Fenestration for the building, which occurs on the north and south elevations only, is vertically aligned, rectangular and double-hung, holding six-over-six lights in its central, west and second west bays (many of which appear original to the building) and one-over-one lights in the east and second east bays of the building.

A four-over-four light first floor window, is placed in the second west bay of the building's south elevation.

All the windows are decorated with stretcher brick, flat arched lintels, and flat wooden sills.

A cornice composed of two corbeled, header brick courses decorates the roof line on the south elevation which does not feature proportionally scaled windows for the second floor windows are smaller in scale than the third floor windows, while the first floor windows, as they should be, are larger in scale than both.

It is difficult to conceive why this occurs - an explanation may be that the third floor holds the Masonic Hall and greater light was desired on this floor.

A one story high, tin, hipped roof, open porch runs along this entire south wall, supported by six wooden posts, around whose perimeter runs a three feet high wooden enclosure.

The south elevation holds three first floor rectangular entrances. That in the west bay is the original open bible and cross paneled entrance, surmounted by a four light transom, flanked by flat pilasters, which leads to a staircase going to the third floor Masonic Hall which features an old lecturn. The central bay entrance is a fifteen light entrance door, surmounted by a one light transom, flanked by flat pilasters, while the east bay entrance is a cross paneled door with four light fan light, whose transom has been blocked in.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

The fenestration of the north elevation has been altered somewhat to accommodate a one story high, central, overhanging, shed roofed enclosure, resting on a stone foundation with staircases composed of eight wooden stairs on a cement landing on the east and seven wooden stairs on the west respectively, flanked by wooden railings, leading up to shed roofed, open porches, created by the overhang of the roof. Rising from the center of the shed roof is a one story high, gabled roof (running north-south) frame addition. The north elevation may be described thusly: the foundation holds two three light cellar central windows, flanked by batten wood doors; the first floor enclosure holds two rectangular windows, one-over-one on the east, six-over-six on the west. The second floor addition holds two rectangular north windows; that in the east bay holds one-over-one lights; that in the west bay six-over-six. The east and west walls of the shed roofed addition hold back entrances. The east side frame appendage has been covered by aluminum siding, while the west side remains shingled. The second floor windows have been moved east and west on the north elevation of the brick building so that two occur on the east and three on the west.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local history	
<u>Circa 1815</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			
SPECIFIC DATES		BUILDER/ARCHITECT			
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE					

The Howard Lodge # 101 Masonic Building is significant to Howard County and the State of Maryland historically for its use as a Masonic Hall in the second half of the nineteenth century and architecturally as a fine example of Maryland's federal brick architecture.

Historically, the building is most noteworthy as a Temperance Hall, where the men of Elkridge Landing assembled on December 20, 1854 for the purpose of forming a new Masonic Lodge at Elkridge. They were the following men: John Y. Worthington, the Master of the Lodge, Joshua Mc Cauley, George Pocock, Stephen Bryan, Daniel Smith, Thomas Newton, and F. M. Smith. All were charter members except Mr. Bryan. Those not present were the Reverend S. W. Berry and Jesse M. Lowe. The Lodge was formed and led an active role in the life of the community. An example of such activity occurred on September 12, 1855 when they laid the cornerstone of the new M.E. Church in the village. Howard Lodge # 101 met here in Temperance Hall on the third floor until August 1904. Initially the name was to have been Union Branch Lodge but they decided to honor the county, naming it Howard Lodge # 101 prior to obtaining the charter.

In the year 1904 a new 60' x 40', two story high, frame building on the east side of Levering Street was constructed. It featured steam heat and electric lights and cost \$4,000. The cornerstone was laid with an impressive ceremony and fan fare, with Masons from Baltimore coming down on the B & O train from Camden Station.

Architecturally the building is noteworthy as an example of a large, five bay wide, two room deep, three story high brick building. Most construction during this period was not double pile, that is to say a depth of two rooms, but a single room deep with a central mantle piece and central chimney, as one of the few examples featuring such double pile organization, as well as the stylistic detail in its fan lights and brick lintels, the Howard Lodge # 101 Masonic Building is quite unique for Howard County and the State of Maryland. As such it should, in conjunction with the rest of the Main Street, Elkridge area, be placed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. William J. Bauman, Jr.
at his home on December 5, 1978

Howard County Land Records

Interview with Jane Phillips, Secretary to the Masonic Temple, The Grand Lodge A.P. and A.M.
CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY pf Maryland

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 lot and improvements

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 38

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 164 Folio 241

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	Maryland	COUNTY	Howard
-------	----------	--------	--------

STATE	COUNTY
-------	--------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section 465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

DATE

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

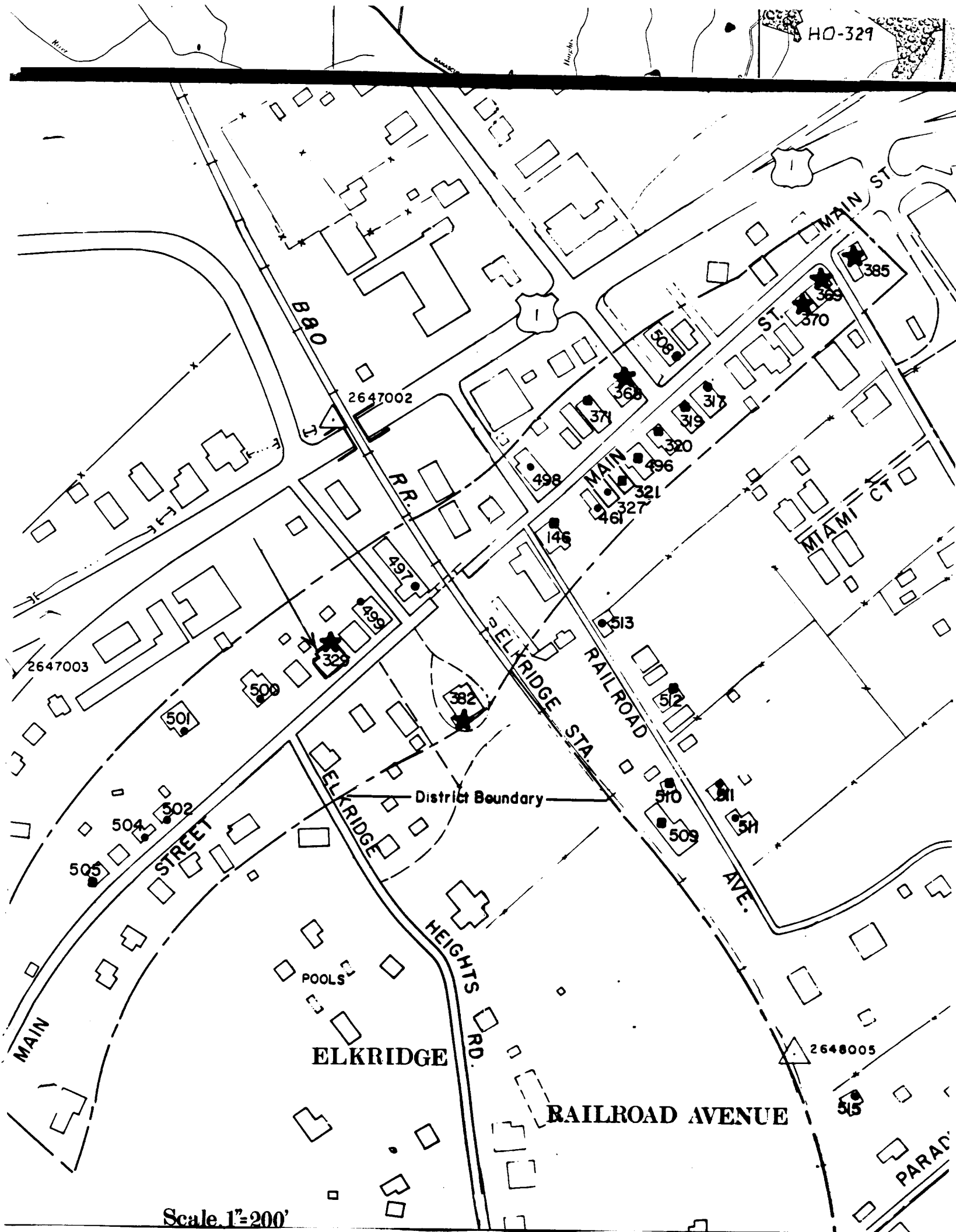
STATE

Maryland

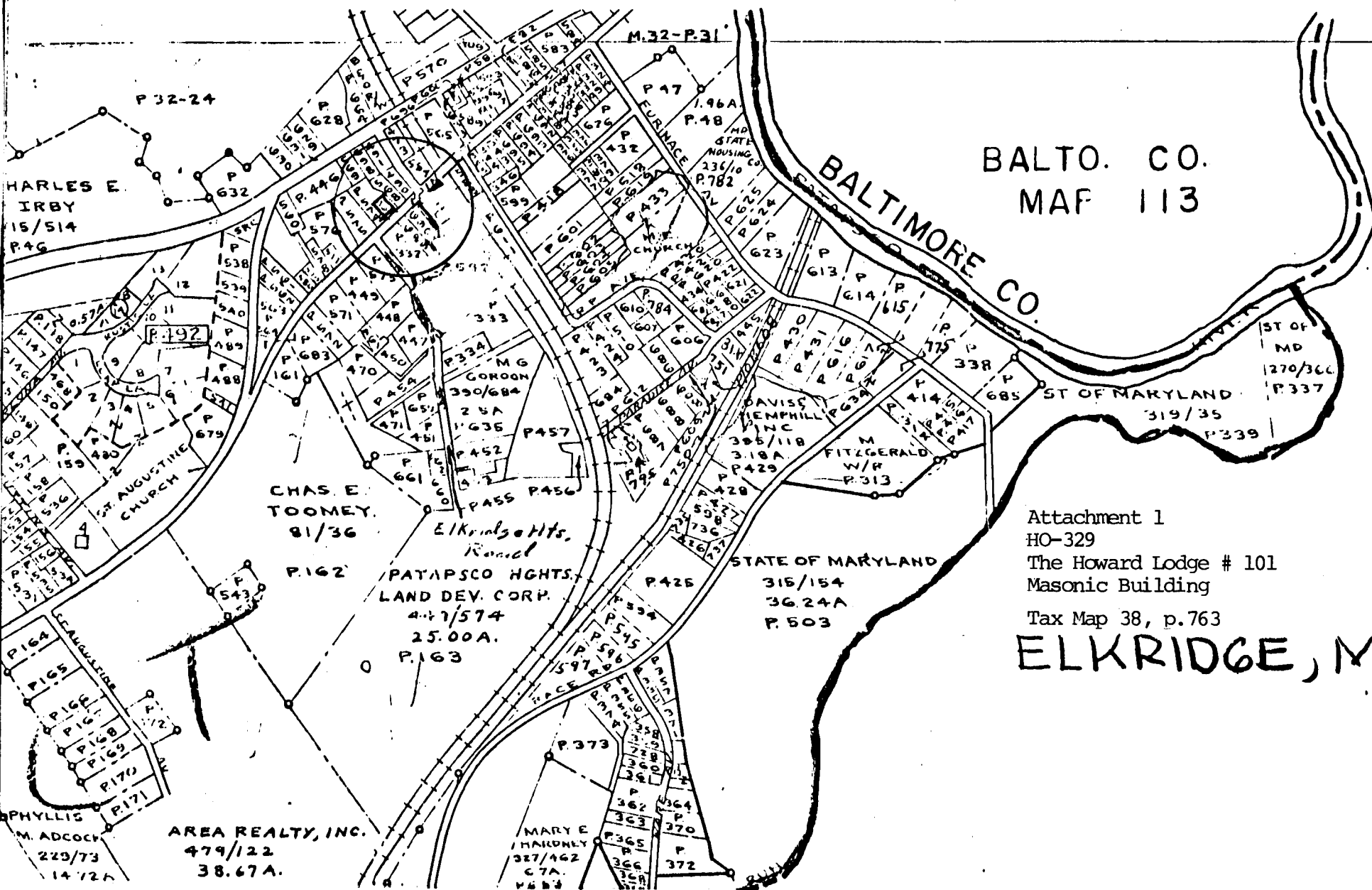
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



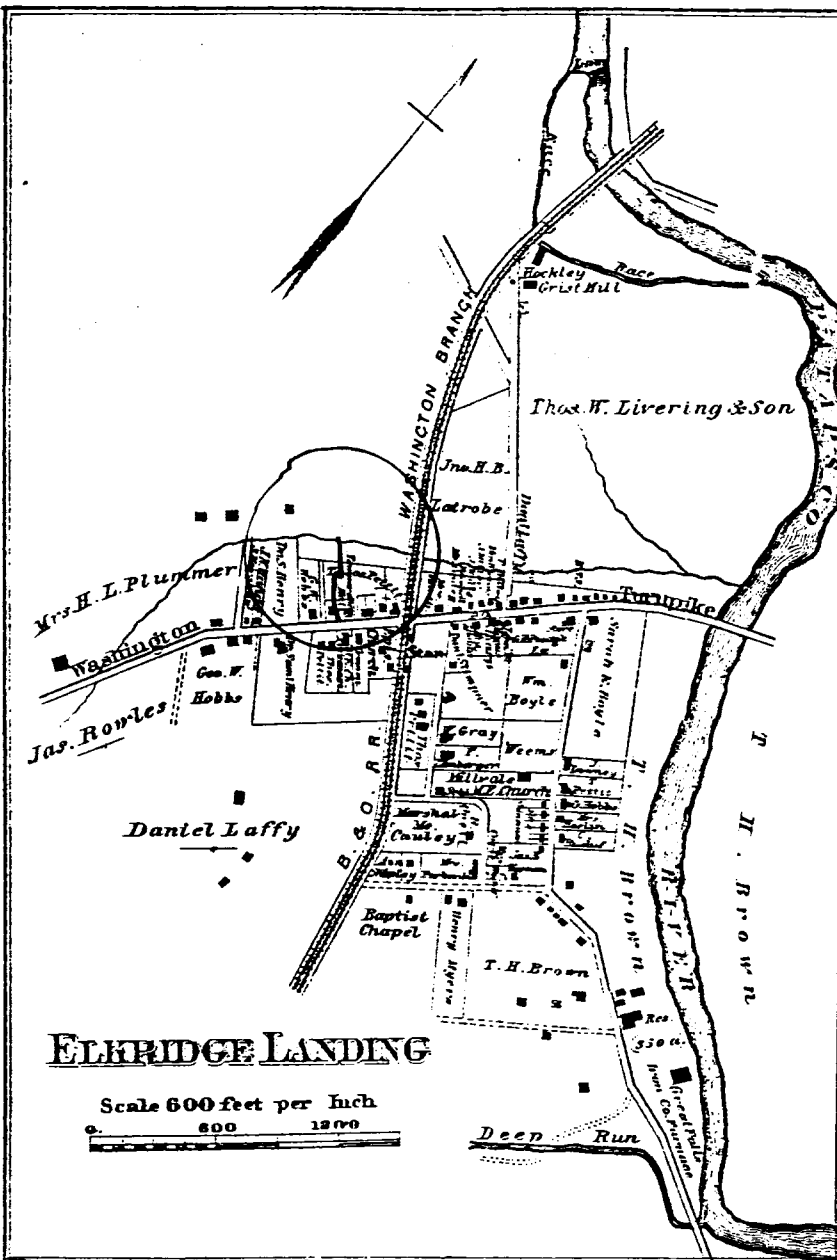
Scale 1"=200'



BALTO. CO.
MAF 113

Attachment 1
HO-329
The Howard Lodge # 101
Masonic Building
Tax Map 38, p.763

ELKRIDGE, MD

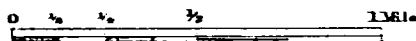


Elkhridge Landing Business Directory.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
ROBERT A. DOBBINS.
GEORGE W. DOBBINS,
42 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
THOMAS M. DOBBINS,
42 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
BLACKSMITHS AND WHEEL- WRIGHTS.
JOHN BETAN.
JOHN S. HELM.
CARPENTER.
JAMES ROWLES.
ENGINEER.
JOHN N. HANDS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
DANIEL LAFFY.
MARSHALL McCAULEY.
JOSEPH H. TALBOT.
GEORGE W. POOCK.
POST MASTER.
JAMES EARP.
TINSMITH.
GEORGE LANOR,
Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, Roofing and Spouting, etc.



FIRST DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY

Scale 3 inches per Mile



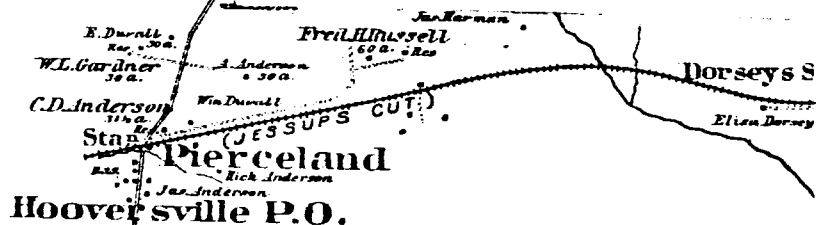
EXPLANATIONS
Dist. & Co. Lines
County Roads
Private
Turpikes
Rail Roads
Streams
The figures along the Route shows the distance in Rods, from junction to junction thereof

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington

Attachment 3

HO-329

The Howard Lodge # 101
Masonic Building
Hopkin's Atlas of 1878



A N N E A

The Howard Lodge # 101 Masonic Bluff
U. S. Geological Survey Map
Relay, Maryland, Quadrangle

The Howard Lodge # 101 Masonic Bluff
U. S. Geological Survey Map
Relay, Maryland, Quadrangle

H0-329

The Howard Lodge #101
Masonic Building
3814 Main St - Elkridge
~~South West~~
CB Thompson, ALCP
December - 1978